

1500

was more than the total difference in the official values of all the imports. It may, on this account be inferred, that the decrease in the second year of the above series was merely the consequence of England's comparatively abundant harvest ; and that her imports were increasing, and likely to increase, year by year like the exports.

The returns relative to British shipping correspond, as regards increase, with the returns of imports and exports. For the year, ending January 5, 1852, the total number of vessels built and registered was 1382, their tonnage, 239,679. For the same period, ending 5th January, 1853, 1419 vessels, tonnage, 309,304. For the same period, ending 5th January, 1854, 1427 vessels, tonnage, 352,551. On the 31st December, 1851, we find that 1341 vessels were registered, their tonnage 4,32,085, and 24,928. On the same date, 1852, 34,402 vessels, tonnage 4,24,392, men 241,152. On the same date, 1853, vessels 35,309, tonnage 4,761,422, men 253,896.

The official returns of the vessels employed in the foreign trade of the United Kingdom show the following results:—In the year ending January 5, 1852, 22,902 British and Irish vessels, 4,938,386 tonnage; foreign bottoms, 16,286 vessels, 2,938,708 tonnage; entered inwards, 1853, 21,764 British and Irish vessels, 4,934,863 tonnage; foreign vessels, 16,287, tonnage 2,932,584. 1854, British and Irish vessels, 21,628, tonnage 5,055,341; foreign vessels, 12,148, tonnage, 3,887,763. During the same periods, ending the same dates, there cleared outwards, 1852, 21,798 British and Irish vessels, tonnage 4,882,490. 1853, 21,539 vessels, tonnage 5,031,186. 1854, 21,478 vessels, 5,319,986 tonnage. 1855, 21,800 vessels, tonnage 5,325,614. 1856, 17,831 vessels, tonnage 3,191,596. 1857, 23,307 vessels, 4,234,124.

In looking through these tables, it must be remembered that the abolition of the Navigation Laws has been in force through the series and that there has been, during the period, a steady increase in the number of vessels built, the number registered, and in the tonnage, if not in the number, engaged in the foreign trade of the mother country. Our contemporary invites attention to the fact, that with the great increase in ships built, ships registered, and in the tonnage of ships employed by England there has been a largely increased number of vessels employed in the British trade—an other good reason for applauding the abolition of the Navigation Laws. The total British tonnage in 1851 was 1,328,000 tons; in 1853, 9,820,876; and in 1859, 16,159,322—an increase of 4 per cent.; while the foreign tonnage inwards and outwards was in 1851, 6,159,322 tons; in 1853, 8,121,887—an increase of 32 per cent.

Some specimens of the ore from the Ophir copper mines have been shown to us. They consist of varieties of the Red Oxide, blue and green carbonate, and black and grey sulphure. almost all being of very rich quality. The smelting works of the company will, we are informed, be in operation in about six weeks, and 500 tons of the ore are now lying ready for smelting. The quality of the iron, was shipped to England by the "Walter Hood".

The aggregate declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported to the Australian colonies was in 1851, £2,807,356 in 1852, £4,222,205, and in 1853, £14,506,532. In 1852, the number of ships cleared from the United Kingdom to the British settlements in Australia was 272, and the tonnage, 146,654 tons. In 1853, there were 508 ships of 336,717 tons cleared from the United Kingdom, ending 31st January 1854, 1201 ships of 1,089,500 tonnage. The following were the latest freight rates per ton for these colonies (June 3rd, next) of £4

feet, Sydney, 70s. to 83s. Melbourne and Geelong, 70s. to 85s. Melbourne and Geelong, 70s. to 85s. Adelaide, 80s. to 95s. Hobart Town, 85s. to 95s. Launceston, 80s. to 95s. New Zealand, 100s. to 120s.

To-day Messrs. Mort and Co. will sell, by public auction, 3312 shares (new series) in the Sydney Railway Company.

Professor Waagen, the Director of the Picture Gallery at the Royal Museum, Hamburg, will shortly leave for London, at the invitation of Prince Albert. His stay is likely to be a lengthy one.

The Prince Regent of Baden is about to visit Baden-Baden. A marriage is spoken of between him and the Princess Louisa, daughter of the Prince of Prussia, who is at present at Baden; she is only sixteen years

The eleventh annual meeting of the archers of the United Kingdom will be held on the racecourse at Shrewsbury, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 5th and 6th of July.

The Rev. R. Raffles, of Liverpool, one of a party of twelve, who were arrested on the 29th inst. for travelling in Italy, was recently arrested there and imprisoned three days, for wearing a white hat, and having in his writing desk a pen wiper of the shape and colour of a cockade.

The high price of coal and freights costs the Peninsular and Oriental Company an additional £2,000 annually at the present time.

The deficit in Austria for the year 1853 amounts to about 56,000,000 florins. It is rumored that the direct tax will be increased 25 per cent.

Upon the occasion of the recent announcement of a free discharge to the convicts in Newgate prison, Dublin, the sentence of penal servitude, so *overjoyed* were the convicts at the sudden intelligence that they dropped *hard*.

The Chamber of Deputies of Luxembourg has been dissolved, and the Electoral Colleges convoked for the 14th of June.

BIRTHS.
At Dierlinghurst, on the 20th instant, Mrs. J. B. Metcalfe, of
August 12th, at Shepton, Moreton Bay. Mrs. Stuart Russell of
a son.

DEATHS.
On Sabbath night last, at Craigend, William, only son of Wil-
liam and Anne Reid, aged 2 years and 1 month.
On the eve of the 21st instant, at Craigend, Amelia, daugh-
ter, third daughter of Henry and Mary Prince, aged 2 years
and 9 months.
On the 11th instant, after a very short illness, William Robert
Stuart, Esq., Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, age
twenty-nine.
To the Mr. Archibald, late of Glasgow.—Died, at Columbia-place
Glasgow, on the 10th March, 1846, James McParlane, Esq.,
aged 60 years.

FUNERAL.—The friends of the deceased Mr. S. G. will attend his funeral; to move from his late residence, Commercial-road, to the Wesleyan Chapel, at 10 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, at a quarter to nine o'clock. JAMES CURTIS Undertaker, Hanter-street. N.B. No circulars will be issued.

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT.—SAMUEL J. BUCKLER, Bookbinder and Stationer, (late of the India Office), has removed to 302, Pitt-street, close to the India Office commodious premises, 302, Pitt-street, close to the India Office.

S. G. respectfully offers his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage he has experienced during the last year, and for the kind and valuable assistance he has received in order to secure a continuance of their support. He trusts, that in the future he will be enabled to continue to supply the public with the best and most conducted.

It will be the constant care of S. G. to offer to the public a well-assorted and complete stock of the most valuable and useful books in his own order. Anticipating the request of the best houses in London, he begins to state he has already received orders of goods, &c. of all descriptions, and he is now expecting the arrival of other shipments.

He trusts he will be able to supply the public with the best and most conducted stationery and account books, of all descriptions, and he is now expecting the arrival of other shipments.

Observe the address, 302, Pitt-street, 3 doors south of King-street.

NOTICE.—The well-bred **TRUMPETER** has arrived with a splendid assortment of live geese, turkeys, carp, trout, perch, rock cod, garra, schnappers, etc. N.B.—Also, a carpet shark and Australian raw fish. George Street Market, and shop, opposite the Royal Hotel. **THOMAS WILSON.**

THE WAR GALOP. by D'Albert, just published. **JOHNSON AND CO., Pitt-street, and all music sellers.**

MCCULLOCH'S COMMERCIAL DICTIONARY for 1884. Nautical Almanacs, 1884-5-6-7. **WOOLCOTT and CLARKE,** next Bank of Australasia.

CHEER, BOYS, CHEER! Russell's famous song. Price 2s. 6d. post free. **WOOLCOTT and CLARKE,** next Bank of Australasia.

As the Company will cease to occupy the premises on Broad and Crane's Wharf in a few weeks, all communications should be addressed to the manager, at the works, Fyrmont, opposite Mary Wharf.

July 23. CHAS. HALLIDAY, manager.
A four-horse steam boiler for sale. Two apprentices wanted.

Food and shoes	_____
Matting	Tallow duty, 5d. per lb.
Furniture	Soap, 5d. per lb.
	M. SOLOMON.

Whiting soda
Whiting.

Apply at the office of JOHN BROWN, Timber Yard, Market Wharf.

2. — 6 ditto ditto, slightly ditto
 9 ditto ditto, much ditto
 Terms, cash.

10 ditto Sour. Terms at sale.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5366.—VOL. XXXV.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1854.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

SECOND EDITION.

THE GREAT BRITAIN'S MAIL.

Later European News.

THE Lady Jocelyn steamship has brought on the mail of the Great Britain. The dates are to the 12th of June.

No blow has yet been struck, nor is there much important information, but we hasten to give our readers the news as furnished by the Liverpool *European Times*, and also by our Melbourne contemporaries.

The following are the latest telegraphic despatches:

CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AND KING OF PRUSSIA.

VIENNA, June 8.—Last night Count Buelow left for Prague. The Emperor and the Count will meet the King of Prussia and Baron Manteuffel at Teschen, on the Saxon frontier. It is thought that the meeting bodes no good to the Western Powers.

BERLIN, June 8.—The King of Prussia and Count Manteuffel, Alvensleben, and Gerlach, left Berlin to-day for Teschen to meet the Emperor of Austria, who will be attended by Counts Buelow and Thun. Prussia will support the demand of Austria for the evacuation of the Principalities, by forwarding to the Czar a note expressive of its earnest desire to see Russia accept the proposals of the Great German Powers, which are founded on the Austrian note.

A Vienna despatch, dated the night of the 8th, states that Count Buelow and Count Alvensleben from Vienna, and Count Thun, ambassador from Berlin, had been suddenly summoned by telegraph to this unexpected conference. Count Arnim was also summoned, but illness would prevent his attendance. The despatch adds: The object of this meeting is totally unknown, but it is conjectured to have some relation to Russian proposals.

Another despatch from Vienna of the 9th instant says that it is credibly rumoured that the conference with the King of Prussia is held because a negative answer is expected from Russia. The Emperor of Austria is unwilling to renew the summons.

A third despatch, from Berlin, states that the Duke of Coburg had returned to his residence. It is said that the object of his mission was to make the cabinet of Berlin perfectly understood, in the name of the Austrian government, that the latter was resolved, in the event of an unsatisfactory answer from St. Petersburg, to have recourse to such coercive measures to give effect to the political consequences involved in the Austro-Prussian treaty. The Duke of Coburg acquired himself this duty in the course of several conferences with the King of Prussia and his ministers.

The Paris correspondent of the *Chronicle*, writing on the night of the 8th, says that the proposed meeting of the German sovereigns was regarded in that capital as an event of great importance. The supposition was, that it had reference to the exclusion of the secret articles of the treaty recently concluded between the two Powers.

TURKEY.

The only fresh news we have from the East is to the effect that a fresh Russian corps d'armée was about to enter Moldavia.

By way of Vienna, we learn that only two Turkish brigades remained in Little Wallachia.

The 7th Highlanders have arrived at Scutari in the *Albatross*.

INTRIGUES IN THE TURKISH COUNCIL.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* gives some strong statements respecting intrigues in the Turkish Council, which show that some of those in whose hands the safety of the country is placed are far from doing their duty, and that their dereliction is traceable to causes not of the most honourable nature.

MOVEMENTS IN THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The *Austrian Correspondence* of the 9th publishes the following despatches:

CERNOWITZ, June 7.—Marshal Paskiewitch transferred his headquarters to Jasny on 12th. The Russian infantry regiment Marousky, with three batteries and the brigade staff of 10th infantry division, has been ordered from Firtig-Formos to Bokani. The 2nd Regiment of Lancers has been counter-ordered from Waslin and Berlad to Firtig-Formos, via Jasny; and one regiment of Rifles, one battery, and one company of Cossacks, from Waslin to Roschietz, via Leova.

HERMANSBURG, June 9.—Cossack pickets occupy the mountain passes on the Moldo-Transylvanian frontier. The Russians withdraw from the Aluta to the interior of larger Wallachia. The Turks retire again from Lower Wallachia to concentrate at Kalafat. Count Offelt, jun., is reported to be dead.

PARIS, June 11.—The *Moniteur* announces that the movement of the Russian army corps beyond Jasny was for the purpose of its taking a northerly direction towards Buchovina, in Galicia.

THE BLACK SEA.—OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The following telegraphic message has been received at the Admiralty, from Vice-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean:

Balik, in the Black Sea, 25th May, 1854. Redoute Kalé and Poti have been taken by a detachment of the combined squadrons; arms and ammunition have been sent to the coast of Circassia.

Officers have been landed to communicate with Schamyl, and the Circassians are assembling in force in all directions.

The following despatch has also been received from Vice-Admiral Dundas, Commander-in-Chief in the Black Sea:

Britannia, off Balik, May 26, 1854. Sir—I beg you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that by a letter from Shumla dated the 24th instant, it appears that the garrison of Silistria was holding out nobly, and were in good spirits, having repelled four different attacks.

1. The Russian forces are commanded by the Grand Duke Constantine, and their numbers were estimated at 40,000 men.—I have, &c.,

J. W. D. DUNDAS, Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief, SIEGE OF SILISTRIA.

An official despatch from Vienna, of the 9th instant, states that the operations of the Russians against Silistria had continued unsuccessful, and that the siege of the detached fort Abdul Medjid had commenced.

THE BALTIC.

König, June 5.—The French first-class frigate *Sé-*

millante, 50, Captain du Brossais, has returned to this port from the squadron, and anchored under the heights of Bellevue, between the Breslaw, 90, and the frigate *Vengeance*. This morning the French steam-corvettes, Milan, 4, and *Souffleur*, 4, left the harbour for the fleet, having coaled and watered. The Russian merchant schooner, which escaped the vigilance of the English cruisers, and arrived here about a fortnight ago, has been sold to a shipowner of this place, but will probably have to remain in port during the whole of the war; for it has been notified to him that the French Government does not recognise any transfer of enemy's property made after the commencement of hostilities, and if the vessel is taken at sea she will undoubtedly be condemned as a legal prize. The French fleet, 22 strong, passed Rugen on the 4th, steering north east. According to the *Invalides Russe*, the English fleet had been inactive up to the 28th ult.

DANTZIG, June 9.—The frigate *Desperado*, Captain Eynouart, has arrived here. She left the fleet on the 7th. After having been bombarded, without success, the fleet proceeded to Heligoland.

A report is current that a division of the English fleet was within sight of Cronstadt on the 21st of May, sounding and taking observations.

ROSTOCK, June 4.—The French fleet, composed of 12 sail and 4 steamers, were signalled, this morning, in sight of Warnemünde. The ships have steered away in a north-east direction, with a slight breeze dead against them.

ROSTOCK, June 5.—The English fleet are reported to have captured ten prizes in the harbour of Libau.

COPENHAGEN, June 3.—The Finnish and Russian shipowners are now furnishing their vessels with simulated papers of registration, to make it appear that they are Prussian traders and Hamburg shippers. Her Majesty's cruisers have thus been duped into releasing ships that were really lawful captures.

NEGOTIATIONS OF AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

A private letter from Vienna, dated the 3rd instant, mentions that, whether from previous knowledge of the sentiments of the Emperor of Russia or some private information, the nature of his answer to the Austrian ultimatum was anticipated. It is supposed that it will be to this effect:—Russia will promise to evacuate the Principalities on the condition that the Western Powers recall their military and naval forces; that Austria will be asked what she means by moving troops in the direction of the Principalities; that the occupation of Wallachia will be regarded by her as a declaration of war; that the question as to whether Austria really means to declare war will be put; and that, if the terms of the evacuation be agreed upon, Russia will submit to arbitration. The letter adds that at no moment have the partisans and agents of Russia been so busy as now, both at Vienna and Berlin, to detach Austria and Prussia from the Alliance.

Nothing is left undone; temptations of an almost irresistible kind are held out. The opinion, however, is, that Austria will remain true, and that Prussia will be forced by necessity to follow in her wake.

THE GREEK INSURRECTION.

PARIS, June 8.—The *Moniteur* contains a despatch dated Athens, June 1, stating that the new ministers had taken the oath of office. Their acts are such as the Porte could wish. The presence of the Expeditionary troops has produced an excellent effect. The news from the Greek provinces is tranquillizing.—The Turks have gained a new advantage at Radowitz, and Epirus is pacified. We hear nothing from Macedonia. The news from Thessaly is not very satisfactory.

ATHENS, May 30.—King Otto has annulled the officers of the Greek army who have taken part in the insurrection in the Epirus. Those who present themselves in a month will be restored to their rank.

FURTHER DISARMING IN RUSSIAN POLAND.

WARSAW, June 1.—By order of General Rudiger, farmers, gamekeepers, and others, who, by special permission, have been allowed to possess firearms, are to deliver them forthwith to the local authorities. Possession of firearms will henceforth be permitted solely to the military and civil officers of the empire.

FRANCE.

Admiral Baudin died on Thursday morning, the 8th instant, after a short illness. He was born on the 21st of July, 1784. The admiral leaves two sons, one of whom is Secretary of the French embassy in London.

It is stated positively that the emperor and Empress will visit the Pyrenees this summer.

SPAIN.

We have advice from Madrid to the 3rd. It has been settled that six steamers, instead of four, as originally proposed, shall be sent to Cuba, which will make them in all. These thirteen vessels are to carry out 4000 men, and 2000 more are to be sent subsequently. A despatch received from Cadix makes known that a first detachment of 500 had been sent off.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, June 8.—A kind of forced loan for the improvement of the currency has been resolved on. It is said that General Count Nostitz is about to take a letter from the Emperor of Austria to the Emperor Nicholas.

The Austrian government have issued a decree, prescribing the course to be adopted by the commanders of vessels carrying the Austrian flag during the war. The use of letters of marque or any participation in the armament of a vessel, no matter under what flag, is strictly forbidden to the subjects of his Imperial Majesty.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, June 9.—Unusual honours have been paid to the deputation of Prussian officers of Hunsau who went to Russia to compliment the Czarowitch, their Colonel. It is intended to concentrate the Prussian army.—Prussia has forbidden the export of ammunition.

SWEDEN.

The correspondent of the *Daily News*, at Hamburg, telegraphs that it is reported there, on very respectable authority, and generally believed, that Sweden has declared openly against Russia, and has called her Minister from St. Petersburg.

LEAGUE IN DENMARK TO MAINTAIN THE CONSTITUTION.

COPENHAGEN, June 4.—To-morrow morning, being the anniversary of the promulgation of the Danish constitution, an important document will be published, nothing less than an invitation for the formation of a league or association for the protection of a fundamental law or constitution of the monarchy. The draught is already signed by the following influential gentlemen:—M. M. Bonnesen, manufacturer; C. A. Broberg, merchant; Brock, barrister of the Supreme Court; M. Hammerich, professor; H. P. Hansen, merchant and bank director; J. C. Jacobsen, brewer; and M. G. Melchior, merchant. The promoters invite their fellow-citizens, of every rank, and throughout the country, to join them in forming an association for the protection of the fundamental law of the kingdom.

Every member signing the deed will engage to contribute a yearly subscription to the funds of the association.

DEATH OF CAPT. GIFFARD, OF THE TIGER.

We are greatly pained to announce the death of Capt. Giffard, lately in command of her Majesty's ship *Tiger*. This gallant gentleman received his wounds in defence of his ship, which he only surrendered at the last, when beaten down. He lost one leg, and was badly wounded in the other. In fact, he received several wounds, whilst bravely defending his charge to the last—hopless as the struggle was against fatal odds, and at every possible disadvantage. The melancholy intelligence of his death was despatched to Vienna by electric telegraph, on the 1st instant, by the Austrian Consul at Odessa. He was to be buried on the 2nd of June, with military honours. The young midshipman, who also fell by his side, was not a nephew, but a more distant relative. After the funeral, the captive crew of the *Tiger* were to proceed to Rian; the officers are to be sent to Moscow, with the exception of the first lieutenant, who is ordered to St. Petersburg, to attend the Emperor of Russia. By a later despatch we learn that the funeral of Captain Giffard took place on the 2nd instant.

By the arrival of the Great Britain we have English and European intelligence to the 12th June.

In reference to the progress of the war, there is little additional information.

The Turks continue to defeat the successive attacks made on Silistria.

From the Baltic there is intelligence of continued successes, but no decisive operations have yet taken place.

The tone of Austria is still more indicative of adhesion to the Western Powers.

A change has taken place in the British Ministry. Lord John Russell assumes the office of President of the Council. The Duke of Newcastle is appointed War Minister. The office of Secretary for the Colonies is to be filled by Sir George Grey, who has long been well known as a liberal and consistent member of the Whig party, and who was Secretary of State for the Home Department, in the administration of Lord Melbourne, and subsequently in that of Lord John Russell.

The Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, was opened on the 10th June, with an imposing ceremonial.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, June 9.

The week's events are of much interest to parties in the colonies, the arrangements which I foreshadowed in my letter per Lady Jocelyn having been carried out. The Duke of Newcastle remains War Minister, we expect, and it is said Sir George Grey will be Colonial Secretary. Sir William Molesworth was talked of, but in the debate last night no one was named.

The siege of Silistria is still carried on, and no doubt the place will hold out until relieved by the Allies, although two or three weeks may elapse before they get to the scene of action. Some desperate skirmishes have occurred, and, with their usual recklessness of human life, the Russian troops have effected a partial destruction, in their attempts to take the town by storm. That the want of success is no fault of these brave and obedient serfs, we may believe, when we hear that they advance amidst grape-shot that mows down their ranks, and that their wounds are nearly all in front, and inflicted by the sabre and the musket-ball. The Ottomans are as unflinching as themselves, and with even numbers would doubtless soon crush their enemies. Nicholas, however, is ruthless and blood-loving; and of him, as of Napoleon, we may say that men are but as counters to mark the progress of his game. Thousands of his troops are prostrated by fever, ague, and other sicknesses, and yet onward he pushes new victims.

It is on this score that the position of the Turks, without the assistance of the Allies, would have been so critical ultimately. They might beat him day after day, but their gradual losses, even as victors, would so thin their ranks, as to render the contest at last a death struggle. Possibly the Balkan Mountains could have been successfully defended had the Mussulmans turned out en masse; but their sluggish character when even excited by fanaticism, would scarcely lead them to do this, while the pecuniary means of arming them are wanting by the Sultan. The poor fellows already serving in the regular army are as ragged as sloths, but exhibit most exemplary stoicism, and the fare is of the hardest. As to the Bash Bazouks they are uncivilised and marauding enough; but as one of their captains remarked to the private correspondent of a London journal, "how are we to live?" They are tempted from Asia with the promise that if they bring their horse, arms, and accoutrements, they shall have liberal pay and allowances, but they get neither very often, and have to forage for their actual subsistence. The glory of fighting for the Faith may be very well, but an empty stomach is a sorry tempter, and may prompt the reasoning that the inhabitants who look on, all ruined as they are, must keep those who bear the brunt of battle. When the intended organisation under the Algerine commander, Youseff, is carried out, we may hope they will be better cared for. We are learning more now of the internal condition of Turkey—thanks to the industrious researches of the talented representatives of the public press—than we have gleaned for a century before from travels and diplomatic volumes, and verily there is more to condemn than to commend. The want of enterprise, the absence of sanitary regulations, the mal-administration of the finances, the contempt of the Gaiour, the slavish condition of the women, and the observance of formal religious ceremonies, regarded as the alpha and omega of earthly as well as heavenly duties, hang like a drag-chain on the wheels of civilisation, or wrap the monosyllabic mutter in the dull cloud of fatalism. The question arises, can we hope to unlock the one and to dispel the other? The Turks, though haughty, have kindly and large sympathies. They will witness the disinterestedness of their Christian allies, when, having expended freely out of their blood and treasure, they withdraw their forces, and lay the foundation of an improved system, military, social, and financial. The soil is not half cultivated, and commerce opens wide her arms, inviting the deposit of all surplus produce. Let the Turks learn that it is no derogation to be a merchant, and their honorable punctuality would speedily ensure them co-operators, now thrown unwillingly upon the scheming

Greeks. I have hope yet of better things, but not even the splendour of our troops has hitherto attracted the sluggish population to visit Scutari in any number. In the country districts the Turkish gentry prove themselves hospitable to our countrymen, but whither cannot a true English gentleman penetrate by force of dignified suavity and refined accomplishments, relieved by manly dash and "pluck?"

To turn to the other aspects of the war question: Austria seems sincerely bent upon proceeding to extremities in conjunction with the Western Powers. That she will ever join in humbling Russia, however, I can scarcely believe.

Kossuth, thinking his hour is come, has been pouring forth a flood of impassioned eloquence, such as no man but himself could equal. His mastery of our language is truly astounding, and he is also a deep searcher into the human heart. With all this, however, and with the ineffable charm of those poetic and exalted sentiments he casts diffusely from him, the great Magyar has to deal with an impenetrable and hard-hearted race of men. We may cheer and fete; we may condole and admire; but we fail upon mature reflection to see the policy and possibility of commencing a career of knight-errantry for the supposed regeneration of Europe. Our very allies against one armed despotism are two other armed absolutists; our very fight is for a state that has much to learn of tolerance and freedom—our very pursuance of the course pursued would be to avenge Russia by annihilating Austria. The time may come when God, in his providence, will decree that the oppressed nations of the earth shall rise in majesty and vindicate their rights; but, divided as the people are, all broken in their spirit, in Poland more especially, by moving now, they would but rise to fall still deeper than before. We shall accomplish much if we can weaken the tenacious hold of him who rules at Petersburg, upon the German potentates; and great as are the crying ills which Austria has inflicted upon Hungary, the Utopian theories of Kossuth doubtless stimulated the exasperated oppositions of its masters. To the credit of the Vienna Government, it should be noted that it resisted the original partition of Poland, and only became a reluctant, though doubtless a guilty participant when England stood aloof and France looked on approvingly. I lay great stress upon the fact that Kossuth, much as he was caressed in the United States, made no substantial progress in the one great object of inducing a crusade against the continental tyrannies. Brother Jonathan may abhor them and rail at them, but he reflects, and then good bye to armed co-operation.

The war is already bringing about military reforms. The troops at Scutari have been allowed to go without their stocks, and the moustache question being under consideration, we may yet see each Britisher "bearded like a Pard." Clothing colonels, too, are among the things that were. Fixed emblems are to be given in compensation, so that we shall have the officers relieved from the odium.

The King of Portugal is on a visit here, and reports a brilliant seventeen years of age. His youngest brother accompanies him.

The Crystal Palace opens to-morrow, and the preparations are on a scale of unusual splendor. The Queen and all the ministers will take part in the proceedings, and should the day be propitious, such a scene of pomp and fairy-like magnificence will not have been witnessed since the opening of Solomon's great temple.

The wool market has been dull since this day week. Much as regards the future will depend upon our harvest, and this, according to present appearances, will be backward, as the weather is too cold to be seasonable. The number of French and German buyers who operated at the sales of colonial wool just ended, and of which I send you further particulars, helped prices a little; but it is important that the production of English wool is much increasing, as it is found very profitable to keep sheep and cattle since the corn laws were altered. Our imports of colonial and foreign increased last year 51 per cent., our exports 190 per cent. Our shipments of British wool last year were 1,761,726 lbs., an increase of 506,078 lbs., over the previous year, or more than 21 per cent. Under free trade our exports are increasing rapidly, and indeed England will be the European entrepot for the produce of all distant countries.

Tallow has been steady, and flax firmer. Freight rule dull; still I observe that the shipments of Manchester goods to Victoria have recently been large.

Several vessels have been taken up again for emigrants.

A small iron screw steamer, intended for the mail service between Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide, has been tried in the Thames, and showed a great speed. Mr. Hamplin commanded her, being part owner. Her screw is behind the rudder, and she goes along very smoothly. She is of 300 tons burden, and 60 horse power. Her average speed exceeded 11 knots in the hour.

Australian securities have been quiet this week, the excitement in the English funds having diverted attention from them. The Land Companies have been flatter. Union Bank is firm.

London, June 10.

The Great Britain being detained a day, I just add a line or two.

Although the official announcement has not been made, it is fully believed that Sir George Grey will be the new Colonial Minister. He was not popular formerly as Home Secretary, and I think a better appointment might have been made. Sir William Molesworth, for example, who, although he has a few crotchets, has ever taken considerable interest in colonial affairs. As to Lord John Russell, he is tired of hard work, and becomes President of the Council; Earl Grenville, who gave much satisfaction, being shelled as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. The whole affair savours much of political jobbery, to make room for one of the Greys; and, they dare, Earl Grey would have been at the colonial helm again. As the *Times* justly writes, we want younger men in office; but the old ones cling to emolument and power.

There is nothing interesting to-day from the seat of war, although it is asserted that Sweden is about to join us, and that Russia will commence hostilities against Austria. Possibly, the meeting between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia may have reference to this; but some are apprehensive that the object is less favourable to the Western Powers.

The money market is rather easy to-day, and stocks close firm. Consols 91½.

The steamer *Simla* arrived at Southampton this morning, with the remainder of the Australian letters, but they will not be delivered until Monday (this being Saturday), and therefore too late to be answered per Great Britain, unless she is further detained.

The Crystal Palace has been opened to-day with great pomp. The ceremony was favoured by brilliant weather.

The 99th regiment is ordered home from Australia.

Among the vessels taken up for emigrants are the *J. Cornel*, from Liverpool to Geelong, the *Mooltan*, London to Hobart Town.

The Emigration Commissioners have advertised for tenders for the following vessels:—*Sydney*, July 18; *Adelaide*, July 21; *Portland*, July 21; *Sydney* July 25.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

(From the Northern Daily Times, June 6th.)

VIENNA, Sunday Evening.—It is credibly asserted that all personal relations between the Austrian and Russian Courts have been interrupted during the last fortnight.

THE ALLIED ARMIES.

Advices from Schumla of the 27th of May, state that 15,000 English troops had sailed for Varna, and that 25,000 French troops had marched to Adrianople, to support Omar Pacha's operations to relieve Silistria.

SILISTRIA.

BUCHARST, May 28.—Silistria was stormed from the north-eastern, southern, and western sides. The Russian loss was enormous. On the 29th of May, a new attack upon Silistria was victoriously repulsed by the garrison.

The *Wanderer* informs us, in its letter from Bucharest of the 26th, that no Turkish messenger of any kind had arrived in the Russian camp before Silistria to treat for a capitulation; that this is quite certain, the other story being a mere Russian fabrication. There is also a very interesting letter from Kalarash, of the 21st. It says that Prince Paskiewitch has now found it hopeless attempting to take Silistria by storm, unless he is willing to sacrifice at least 20,000 or 25,000 men in the attempt.

Although the walls of Silistria are not high, still the interval between the ring or double encircling walls, is filled up with soil, earth, and in a range, and to an extent about equal to those of the bastions of Vienna; then there come very deep trenches, filled from the ample volume of the rolling Danube, which is only 200 to 300 paces distant from the walls. Hence it is found impossible to assail Silistria from any but the south-eastern side, and far below the town. But even this is commanded again by the new citadel, which has been the object of the uninterrupted labour of seven years. The number of Russian forces stationed between Kalarash and Oltienitz could not, the writer added, "be put at less than 100,000 men," and that without the slightest exaggeration.

ALBANIA.

The *Montenegrins* to the Ottoman authorities in Albania to receive (accept) the Austrian troops.

The following portion of a letter received from an officer at Scutari Barracks, in Asia Minor, is interesting:—

"The 17th Lancers and 8th Hussars (headquarters) have arrived all right and all well, the former with the loss of only one horse."

"Lord Raglan has just returned from his council of war with Omar Pasha, and we hear the whole of the army, with the exception of a small force, will be at Varna in a fortnight; and, unless the Russians retreat by this day month (20th of May) you will hear of something to our advantage. The transports are ready to sail at a moment's notice with 10,000 men, who, however, are not embarked."

The following appeared in our supplement of yesterday:—

THE WAR.

VIENNA, Sunday.—On the 28th the Russians made a combined attack on Silistria. According to the Russian accounts, they were repulsed with the loss of 1000 men. The citadel can resist three weeks longer. The allies are marching with all speed to the seat of war by way of Varna.

60,000 Russians are advancing on the two roads leading from Silistria to Schumla, and 4000 are investing Silistria. 500 Russians are reported killed in an affair at Brancovan. They burned the bridge at Salina.

Athens, May 28th.—The new Cabinet has recalled the insurgent chiefs. It will remodel the court, dismiss all the public functionaries who may have been compromised, and require that Athens shall not be compromised.

(From the Northern Daily Times, June 10.)

THE BALTIC.

Letters and papers from Stockholm bring a number of details respecting the affair at Eckness. The loss of the Russians is estimated at 500 killed and wounded. The exploit of the Hecla, Captain Hall, was so much the more brilliant, as she only carries six guns, and had two batteries against her. After silencing them, Captain Hall landed, spiked the cannon, with the exception of three, which he took on board as trophies, and returned down the fiord with the prize ship, in company with the *Arrogant*, Captain Yelverton. Not a shot was fired at them as they sailed out to sea. And yet this shameful defeat by so inferior a force has been represented by the Russian journals as a glorious victory, and the General in command has been promoted. The English had three killed and five wounded. Among the Russians who fell was an officer of high rank, who was shot through with the horse on which he rode.

The Hecla is now lying at Stockholm (that is, at Vaxholm), and its crew are the lions of the Swedish capital. Everybody admires their gallantry. Captain Hall is already famous for his expeditions against the Chinese pirates, but his gallantry and coolness at Eckness have gained him fresh laurels. He stood during the whole combat on the paddle-bridge, giving his orders with the same self-possession as if it had been at parade, although the balls were whizzing around him.

A number of Finnish sailors have deserted from the Russian gunboats. They have been taken on board the admiral's ship, and have petitioned Sir Charles to be allowed to fight against the Muscovite for the liberty of their country.

According to the *Invalides Russe*, the English fleet had been inactive up to the 28th.

THE FRENCH FLEET.

The French fleet, 22 strong, passed Rugen on the 4th, steering north east.

THE DANUBE.

A letter from Belgrade, 31st ult., says, "A fresh corps d'armée is about to enter Moldavia; the effective strength of the Russian forces on the Danube will be thus carried up to 250,000 men. It is thought that the Russian Government will at length accede to a demand made several years ago by the commerce of Ismail to put the Kilia mouth of the river at the disposal of the commerce of the Danube, and the Russian Consul at Galatz recommends all the captains of vessels who apply to him for certificates to take that mouth instead of the Sulina. The Danube Steam Navigation Company, which has sold off all its stores, and even its coal, which is a proof that the navigation of the Lower Danube is considered as likely to be interrupted for a long time. An embargo has been laid on an English vessel, the *Hunter*, Captain Raind, now at Galatz, and the captain and crew have been removed to Ibrail. It is said that several Turkish subjects, placed under English protection, who were at Ibrail, and other places where they had been long established, have been expelled."

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia would meet yesterday at Chemnitz or Tetschen, on the Bohemian frontier. Counts Buelow, Schauenstein, and Alvensleben from Vienna, and Count Thun, ambassador from Berlin, have been suddenly summoned by telegraph to attend this unexpected conference. Baron Manteuffel accompanies the King. Count Arnim has been also summoned, but illness prevents him from attending. The object of the meeting is totally unknown, but it is conjectured to have some relation to Russian proposals.

Respecting this meeting, a Paris letter says: "As the King of Prussia is known to have expressed a decided reluctance to engage in hostile demonstrations against the Emperor of Russia, many persons here think that he has proposed a conference with the view of making important modifications in the Austro-Prussian treaty. If this were the case, however, M. de Manteuffel is not the man whom he would have taken with him, for it was under the advice of that Minister, that he agreed to the treaty."

GREECE.

The *Patrie* states, in a semi-official way, that the account given by private telegraphic despatch from Thessaly was greatly exaggerated, and that reinforcements have been sent against the insurgents which will render all further success by them impossible. The same journal mentions an instance of tyranny on the part of the Russians which is scarcely credible. It has already been stated that, previous to some of the assaults upon Silistria, the Greek priests with the army were ordered to put up prayers for success, and to administer the sacrament to the soldiers. On one of these occasions, says the *Patrie*, two Polish officers refused, on the ground of their being Roman Catholics, to take the sacrament according to the rites of the Greek Church. For this refusal they were tried by a court-martial and shot.

A letter from Athens, of the 1st, in the *Moniteur*, says—"The Ministry has taken the step of offering a fresh advantage gained by the Turks at Radowitz. The accounts from Thessaly are not satisfactory. Nothing is known of the state of affairs in Macedonia. The presence of the French troops has produced an excellent effect. Their appearance is admirable. The accounts from the provinces are tranquillizing."

If matters are proceeding favourably on the banks of the Danube, and success attends the Ottoman arms in Little Wallachia, one may judge by the private correspondence which reaches us occasionally, the same favourable report cannot be made of what passes at Constantinople. Indeed, it is difficult to believe the fact, were it not attested by several witnesses, independent of each other, and enjoying opportunities of being well-informed, that the gallantry of the troops, and the ability and devotedness of the chief are to an alarming degree neutralised by intrigues in the Turkish councils. The *Moniteur* of this day confirms the fact of the dismissal of the Grand Vizier; and adds, no doubt to weaken the unfavorable effect that would naturally be produced by changes in the Ministry at such a moment, that the movement has no political character. It is stated that the contrary is the case; and, moreover, on authority entitled to respect, that none feel more annoyed than the French Government, not only by these changes, but by other incidents which prove that some of those in whose hands the safety of the country is placed are far from doing their duty, and that their dereliction is traceable to causes not of the most honourable nature. I select from a private letter received from a friend at Constantinople, a few passages, which seem to bear out that view of the case, and which are worthy of attention, as the party who communicated them is in a position to be acquainted with much of what is passing. The letter bears date the 25th, and contains passages of this kind:—

"The loan is not effected, although we are in the greatest distress. But you are completely in error if you believe that we have a government here. We have only an emblem of government. For one who feels sympathy for the cause in which Turkey is engaged, it is lamentable to be obliged to witness what is passing before our eyes; to see the utter indifference for the public good; to behold the grasping cupidity of men in office, and the implacable though underhand war which the great functionaries carry on against each other. What has been done to Namik Pasha is taking place with Omar Pasha. That able general, and honest man is left without succour, and even without a line in reply to his reiterated and most pressing demands. There has not been a single Cabinet Council for the last twenty days, because Redschid Pasha has had the misfortune to lose two of his little grandchildren! and without him nothing can be discussed in Council,—nothing done. It is he who is the Sultan de facto, and he who is the Sultan nominally is reduced to devour his own heart in the impotence to which they have reduced him. The cry of 'the country is in danger' has no meaning here."

"Each affair, a little above the most ordinary business, and after all the complications and delays of office people, ends in an *irade*, and this imperial *irade* (supreme sanction) has no fixed term; you may wait, eight days for it, or three months. If the question be, for instance, to send money or reinforcements to the army, a fortress or a town has time to be captured before the imperial *irade* makes its appearance;

DOUBLE DOUBLE DEMY Printing Paper, best quality, at least 28 inches wide, wanted. Apply at 100 Englishman Office.

JUDGE.—The undersigned, being about to leave the district, requests all parties indebted to him to pay their respective accounts on or before the 1st October. C.

KEELE.

ov.au/nla.news-page'

Tuesday, August 22, 1894.